NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER-

last few weeks had deeply impressed upon our own mind. We copy it for the purpose of stating our entire concurrence in its conclusion favorable to the integrity and steadfastness of the American Press during the available to the concurrence in the purpose of stating our entire concurrence in its conclusion favorable to the integrity and steadfastness of the American Press during the available to the fitted and the concurrence in the mail-beat, that Lopez and his men were reduced to the last extremity; their annuntion being exhausted and not a mouthful of food left. After sixty or sixty-eight hours with food of any kind, Lopez proposed that they should disband and each shift for himself—perhaps some of them might escape. In pursuance of this determination, the whole force separated. Lopez was chased and taken by blood-Press during the excitement caused by the fatal re-sult of the late illegal invasion of Cuba from the

ders, the American Press sustains the shock admirably, and comes out on the side of justice and common sense-the side of law and order. It is natural for Americans to sympathize with their murdered countrymen; but we warn our readers against the appeals of demagogues, who aim to make a lit-tle political capital out of this unfortunate affair, and to acquire a little notoriety for themselves and a party by their violent sympathies for Lopez and a lawless crew, who have gone into this expedition in violation of treaty obligations, and all law, both human and Divine!

For the purpose of keeping our readers advised of the course of the Public Press, and enabling them to place a higher estimate upon its teachings man of common sense knew that they would meet, and that they have perhaps done heretofore, we have they richly deserved, it is ridiculous to hear violent partisans

Contrant - From various indications, we suspect the Lo-ofoce leaders are pregaring to make an onslaught upon the dministration for its honest efforts to enforce the laws, pre Administration for its nonest enerts to enforce the laws, pre-serve the neutrality of the Government in regard to foreign affairs, and save misguided and thoughtless youths from ruin. Well, if it so please Locofocoism to make a party ques-tion of this, we accept the issue; for we feel perfectly assured

tion of this, we accept the issue, for we feel perfectly assured that the honest, virtuous, loyal, and true of all parties will stand by the President in executing the laws and maintaining the honor, faith, and good name of the republic.

As to the immunity of audacious lawbreakers, after escaping three miles from shore, that assumption is too ridiculous for argument. If this doctrine could be maintained, it would, carried to its logical consequences, divest our flag of all su-thority, and our citizens of all protection under it, out at sea. So eager are the remagogues, however, to find some cause for assailing Mr. Fillmore, that in this instance they have taken a ground which, when exposed, will rebound fatally against themselves. They will be exhibited to the world as practical enemies of their own Government; for the hired bayonets of foreign soldiery could not harm the Governmen half so seriously as those of our own citizens who countenance the violation of the laws and assail those whose duty it is to enforce them.

The first duty of every citizen is to prove his loyalty his own Government; and he is a traitor at heart who would obstruct the operation of its laws. Obedience to the laws it the best proof of loyalty, while opposition to their enforce ment is the very essence of treason.

FROM THE OHIO STATE JOURNAL.

lowing from the Cincinnati Enquirer. We are all liable to be deceived, and thousands in the United States were led by SENSIBLE AT LAST .- It gives us pleasure to copy the fol lowing from the Cincinnati Enquirer. We are all liable to be deceived, and thousands in the United States were led by false reports to suppose that the Cubans were really desirous of revolution. But the facts plainly demonstrate that such is not the case. Not one of them joined the invaders, or rendered them the least assistance. The Enquirer has the manliness to admit that it has been deceived, and to say that if the people of Cuba do not want any change, we have no right, moral or legal, to disturb them. Read the following. We trust the Statesman, Plaindealer, &c. will have the common hor esty to take the same position. But we do not expect to see any thing of the kind:

"CUBA NOT YET ABANDONED.—A letter from Baltimore declares with some emphasis that the defeat of Lopez, rather than termina ing the scheme of revolutionizing Cuba, will tend powerfully to precipitate it—that his being out of the way, military men, who ways, the scheme of the scheme abilities, will assume the leadership with very different pros-pects of success, It is asserted, and with some show of proba-bility, that a plan is on foot and rapidly approaching an issue, to land a body of some four or five thousand men, fully armed and equipped, on the island, which would give confidence to les, and induce them to join the army, thus render-

ing the revolution certain and successful.

"This may and may not happen; but until the Cuban people themselves have made an effort to establish republicanism upon that soil, the moral sentiment of this country will not sustain any interference from our people. It was only in the belief that the natives were in a revolution, and were asking aid, that the American people tolerated the departure of the late expeditions. As long as Cubans are contented with their form of Government, even if it is a perfect despotism, the lives of all subjects at the mercy of the despot, we have no right to disturb them, any more than they would have a right to come among us to break down a republic and erect a

PROM THE RESTUCKT OBSERVER AND REPORTER. THE END OF THE CUBAN EXPEDITION .- We presume the fate of Lo, ez will put an end to any further expeditions against the Island of Cuba. The result shows that the pre-

tended uprisings of the Cutans originated in this country, and were sabicated for the occasion. So far as we can see there is no proof that a ing'e Cuban unite I with Lopez after he landed upon t'e island.

It is admitted on all sides that the island is miserably gov-

ernel, but of this il e peop'e there are alone to judge. Perhaps t'ey do not so think, and we have no right to think for them upon such a subject. If t'ey do think so, and are willing to wear the chains of bondage, it only poves that our people are engaged in a poor business when they try to effect their deliverance.

If, however, the object of the expelition was not so much for the relief of an oppressed people as to selze upon the island it elf, then it loses all its dignity, and sinks into a mere ma-

randing and piratical cruize

Ti ere a c rumors of o her expeditions being about to sta t if they have not al eady gone. We think there is not now solitary peett upon which to la e t'e validity of such an act. The only ground upon which the late one could be justified was that the Culans hall risen them elves, and we elves ready to receive Lopez as the liberator of the island. The mela scho y re-u t demonstrates how fallacious was the expectation. The ground upon which another descent upon the is and is sought to be justified grows out of the ishuman massace of prisoners, and the feelings of our young men are ap-pealed to and their jassions simulated by the schemmal of the tale of blond. This will not do. Had the prisoners fallen in a just cause, consec a'ed by truth and right, their blood would have called aloud for ve geance. But the most that can be for our unlappy countrymen is, that they were fata'ly that it eir motives were bonocable though the act itself was unjustified. Hence any further a tempt upon the island could not, with our views of the matter, be justified upon the ground of the execut on of our men, or even the indecent barbarities which are sad to have been committed.

It is a sail of aper in our history, and will long be rebered. But we suppose it will end he e. Let Cuba, if she chooses, semain a province, and send off her weath to sutain the idle and prefligate nobility of poor old Stain. It concerns not us. We hold the decreine that the people have a right to choose their own form of government, and, although we may feel somewhat amezed at their choice, we have no right to violate our own e-tablished political maxim.

FROM THE TUSCALOOSA (ALARAMA) MONITOR.

THE CUBAN TRAGEDY .- In snother column will be found the particulars, so far as we have heard them, of the closing seae of the ill-started expedition to Cuba. More than four hundred Americans, m et of them young men of high promise and daring bravery, have been made the vict ms of a gross and cruel deception. They were told that the people of Cuba were striking boldly and successfully for their freedom, and, with hearts filled with sympath y for such a glorious rause and do m of which they had proved themselves so uttaily unworthy. These brave Am rican youths were told by the reck-less and subsidized press whose lies are bought and paid for less and subsidized press white her are bought and part of the junta of Cubra conspirators at New York; it ey were you find the solution of this so much more sensitive regard to the control of the exploded by the electric stak of liberty. Gallantly and recommend that the control of the Russian serf? Offices and wealth rise, in

shores tre cherished fire of fre dom, soon, alas! to be extin-guished in their own blood, amid the jeering insults of the craven tabble whose limbs they were striving to free from

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

The following paragraph, from a press of high independence, embodies sentiments which observation of the course of the Public Press during the

United States:

FROM BROWNIOW'S KNOXVILLE WHIG.

The Lopez expedition against the Island of Cuba is now the all-absorbing topic of the day; and while the expression of the common people, who take but a partial view of the matter, is in favor of the invalue.

Being greally emaciated and almost naked.

As to his followers, we are not advised of the mode of their capture. One hundred and fifty-five of them were taken—mostly Americans. They are condemned for life to work in the mines, and will be sent at an early day to Spain. Three of the party succeeded in eluding pursuit, and by some means made their escape on the Cherokee. Those taken, like their leader, were in a woful plight. They were nearly famished and in raps.

and in rage.

In the battle in which Enna was killed it is said Lopez's men fought like demons. Some seven hundred of the Span-ish troops fell in the conflict. It was after this severe disaster that Enna, in trying to rally his broken forces, was killed.

FROM THE NEWPORT (R. I.) NEWS.

All these who attempted to invade Cuba were pirates by the law of nations; they had been amply warned by both Governments, and they well knew what their fate would be if they were unsuccessful; and their secrecy in fitting out the expedition plainly shows that they understood their position and the nature of their acts. If men, under such circumstances, are determined to be foolbardy and to run such wick-ed and unpardonable hexards at the risk of their lives, they have a right to do it, but the sole responsibility rests upon themselves, and they must take the consequences without a murmur. And now that they have met the fate which every than they have perhaps done heretofore, we have made a large and wide selection of extracts from its comments on the Cuban question. We subjoin a few of them, constituting but a small part which we wish we had room to-day to exhibit in our columns:

TROM TRE MAYSVILLE (XT.) EAGLE.

LOYALTY TO THE UNITED STATES THE FRONT DUTY OF Columns indications. We suspect the Loyalty in the state of the partisans and unprincipled partisan presses crying out for vengeance upon the Spaniards, and demanding savisfaction for the murder of innocent, brave, and patriotic Americans, who have been sacrificed in the noble cause of liberty! Now, every sensible man perfectly understands that this is all the most weak and insipid balderdash, and entirely unworthy of the head and beart of an honest, true-hearted American. Every intelligent man well knows that if any of any countrymen had been murdered or mustarered by the Spaniards or any other sacrifications indications. been muddred or material by the Spaniards or any other nation, without the fullest provocation, and they had any claim upon the protection of our Government, we have a President in Millard Fillmore who would demand and obtain the sident in Millard Fillmore who would demand and obtain the amplest satisfaction. He will permit no wrong or injury to be done to the interests of the country or any citizen thereof without requiring the fullest satisfaction. But, at the same time, he is too high-minded a man and too well understands his duty to make himself and the country ridiculous by assuming a false position in this matter, and thus allowing his passion to the same with his matter, and thus allowing his passion to the same with his matter, and thus allowing his passion to the same with his matter, and thus allowing his passion to the same with his matter, and thus allowing his passion to the same with his matter, and thus allowing his passion to the same with his matter. In the name of common sense, is there not work enough

which is honorable and useful within the vast domains of this Republic to employ all who are within its borders, and who glory in its Herculean strength, and are proud to be entitled to its pretection, without any abandoning their citizenship, and becoming outlaws and pirates and resorting to the most despicable means to secure plunder and notoriety?

PROM THE STAMFORD (CONN.) ADVOCATE. THE CUBAN AFFAIR .- There is every reason to believ that this foolish and criminal expedition has been brought to a close by the total defeat of the "liberating army" and the

execution of Lopez, and many if not all his followers. In our news columns will be found the intelligence on which this belief is predicated. The hundreds of our young men who embacked in this enterprise were undoubtedly deceived by the misrepresentations of Lopez and his coadjutors in reference to the state of public feeling in the island. They believed they were going to assist a people who were strug-gling for liberty against one of the most despotic and corrupt Governments of Europe. They remembered the struggles of their forefathers in the holy cause of liberty, and they cheersouls of those who by their falsities lured these victims to

It may be that Lopez himself was deceived, but all the cir-cumstances attending the affair from its first inception favor a different view. He must have known there had been no deoubtedly be ieved that his countrymen would be induced by his example to take up arms against the despot. But in this at least he was deceived, and he has paid the forfeit of his

FROM THE CONCORD (N. H.) STATESMAN:

CUBAN FARE CONCORD (N. R.) STATESHAS.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.—The capture and execution of Lopez and the dispersion of his forces have probably put an end, for the present, to the invaders of Cuba. In so far as our national interests or honor have suffered by any acts of the Cuban authorities, we have no question that the Cabinet at Washington will be firm in demanding full and satisfactory explanations. This is all those can expect who have, in open violation of the Proclamation of the President, and with full knowledge of the turpitude of the transaction, make themselves subject to the vengeance of a peaceful people, whose ferritory has been invaded in such a lawless manner. the to be exceedingly regretted that any portion of the press should have upheld a movement so projudicial to the bust interests of the country. There seems to have been a strange misapprehension, both of the critilinal nature of the step and the number and magnitude of interests to be assailed, before Cuba can be made to change her political relations to Spain. In the first place, we profess to be a law and treaty abiding people; and, though we disclaim entangling alliances with foreign Powers, we are none the less bound by the great acknowledged law of nations. One of the first articles in this long-established code provides that no mation shall ever invade he territories of another without the fermality of a declaratio of war. This must obviously lie at the foundation of all na-tional honor. A violation of it is no less than an act of piracy.

When an oppressed people vise against the exactions of a tyrannical Government, and with a general voice set forth their grievance, and express the determination to be free, such a people are entitled to every aid and sympathy which ar independent Government of kindred sentiments may be able to afford. The aid afforded by France in the achievement of the American revolution is a noble instance in point. Such aid, if afforded openly by a Government, may be a violation of the law of nations, yet, as it accords so well with the advance of the standard of liberty among men, it ceases to be regarded as a crime. The invasion of Cuba by the forces of regarded as a crime. The invasion of Cuba by the forces of Lep z had none of this noble incentive. It was a piece of sheer buccancerism from first to last. No cry came up from oppressed Cuba praying to be free; no discussions among the people paved the way for the introduction of liberal institutions. A few inflated proclamations, prepared long before striking a blow—a few speeches from scheming and desperate adventurers, addressed to crowds of ignorant dupes—formed the resulting and proclamation interest from the proclamation of the procla the whole machinery of an undertaking intended to wrest from Spain the proudest jewel in her crown. Genuine liberty had nothing to do with the enterprise. Cuba, with its broad lands, its rich products, and its revenues, as a piece of splended plunder, was the price, and the unholy game has resulted as the nature of the stake warranted. If the game has indeed been played out, as it is hoped it has, we have every reason

FROM THE ARINGDON " VIRGINIAN."

THE CUBAN INVASION -This event-the second expedi tion of the kind planned, prepared, and propelled from the shores of the United States—fils us with equal amazement and concern. Fitted out from any part of our country, such an expedition, composed as it was, in great part, of American citizens, should excite wonder; but that such an expedition should proceed from the South, of all parts of the Union, would seem wholly incredible, if the startling truth were not but too plainly any test of the startling truth were not but too plainly attested.

Cube, in a political sense, is part of Spain, as much so

Gal cia or Castile; is at peace with us and our country, is a peace with herself, as much so as Italy, or France, or Germany. In each of these States are numbers of persons, greater or less, dissatisfied with the existing Governments, as there may be, and doubtless are, in Cuba al-o. But is that a with hearts filled with sympathy for such a glorious cause and eager to aid in the deliverance of these supposed struggling victums of oppression, they holdly threw themselves upon that bloody and inhospi able coast. And yet not one of the day tardly we ches, in whose behalf these brave men had risked fortune and life, came forward to greet them as deliverers; not one was found willing to strike a single blow for that freeward these disinterested patriots—countless slaves to be confiscate to the generous philanthropiats who have helped the insurgents to overshrow the Government! Where else will

fearlessly did these notile youths bear with them to those atal | beatific vision, on the optics of the Cuban liberators, but no and the satety as well as good name of our Government, re-

they have no sigh for sufferings in lands they could not hope to appropriate, run no risks to free the oppressed who are too poor to pay such disinterested friends of hierty!

And is it not of all things most strange that Southern men should be found acting upon so false and dangerous a principle? What if it were commended—by frantic zeal or hope of gain crussding against the South and her institutions—to their own lips. Have they eaten of the insane roo', to recognise a principle not only revoltingly false wherever applied, but of the readiest and most dangerous application to themselves and their dearest interests?

selves and their dearest interests?

Many have dearly paid for the folly and the crime of which they have been guilty—for crime it is, and great crime—a crime against the first and greatest blessing of all, to individuals as to nations—the right of inviolate peace and security within their own doors and their own territorics.

If there be those who would allow, unresenting, another to come armed to his dwelling, to interfere forcibly with his do mestic arrangements—if there be an American who would allow a foreigner, with arms in his hands, to come upon sllow a foreigner, with arms in his hands, to come upon American soil to remedy American grievances—let such sympathize with those who, forgetting their duty to their neighbor, as well to themselves and their country, paid with their lives for attempting by violence to remedy Cuban grievances. But let those who would repel from their own doors, at any hazard, any who sought forcibly to enter them—who would shoot on the shore any armed foreigner who came to overturn our own institutions—judge of others as they would desire to be judged themselves; and lamenting, as all who have human hearts must lament, so sad a fate as befell the Cuban invaders, yet admit it was a punishment which if they, more merciful, would not so unsparingly have inflicted, yet one which a stern justice had the right to exact; and remember that, should the lesson it teaches to all, to abstain from gratuitous and injurious intermeddling in their neighbors' affairs, be not thrown away, it may not only save rivers of blood that might have flowed from a persistance in this wicked project, but save too the peace of the world; and, more important to us at least, if not to our whole race, the integrity of our blessed Union.

whelmed with confusion at the course of this nefarious prowhelmed with confusion at the course of this nefarious project, and the direct or indirect support it has received at the hands of numbers in our country—not the unprincipled, the reckless, the inconsiderate alone—not the restless, the adventurous, the idle, whose very lack of employment engenders a spirit of evil, but men of sound mind, sober judgment, upright principles, and who have the reputation of respecting the rights of others.

We have the project of the American press ready to

Wahana particular of the American press realy to encourage the adventurers, and even to dignify them with the appellation of "Parators!" Such profunction has excited our astonishment and disgust. "Patriot!" What is a patriot! A lover of his country; or, as Johnson has it, "one whose raing passion is the love of his country." And is this the way to evince a passionate love of one's country, to bring disgrace upon its name, contempt upon its citizens? To outrage the law of nations and induce the susoicion that the American Government can connive at such arrocity? The very idea is treason against common sense, and can be cherished only by those who lay no claims to

It is not useful or manly to call names. There is no argument, no reason, no logic in doing this; but the character of those who invade the property of others with intent to kill, whether individuals or nations, where no war exists by a public declaration, is too well understood to lead to any mistake as to the *title* to be applied to them. At sea they have been long known as buccaneers, filibustiers, pirates, &c.; and on land as freebooters, robbers, banditti, &c. And those who die in such service suffer a felon's death, and no torture

of language or of sentiment can gainsay it.

If the Cubans, like the American colonists before the Revolution, fetling the weight of arbitrary power to be too op-pressive for indurance, resolve to throw off the royal yoke, and issue their manifesto, declaring their purpose before the world to establish a free government, their case would be altogether different from the one under consideration. Then, individuals enleting in the army of those banded for freedom might challenge the sympathy of the good of all nations. Lafayette, Kosousko, Steuben, and numerous others of their class were attacked to the army of the American Colonists in their struggle forindependence, and the world numbers them among its heroes. But is there an individual bold enough to and his comrades? Does not every one know that it was a thirst for conquest, a desire for the possessions belonging to others, or for glory in an unrighteous cause, that hurried these hordes of victims to their destruction and perpetual in-

Doubtless there were some who sinned through ignorance Doubtless there were some who sinned through ignorance, and who were less culpible than the better instructed, who stimulated and urged then on. But few indeed were they who could suppose their ourse to be lawful or 'right. Not only was it opposed to every principle of propriety known to each child in our land, but four months ago, the President of the United States issued his proclamation, citing the specific law of the country which would be contravened by even cific law of the country which would be contravened by even raising forces for such an expelition, and warning the people against engaging in the unlawful enterprise.

PROM THE CINCINSATI ATLAS. We give to-day another, and we trust the final, chapter in the history of the efforts that have been made to accomplish the annexation of Cuba to the United States. And what a sad termination does it disclose! The principal leaders exe-cuted, and the entire expedition completely annihilated! The narrative of one of the prisoners shows the whole machinery by which the movement was gotten up, prosecuted, and sustained, and betrsys how completely shose embarked in it were deceived.

The Cuben expedition will stand out in history as one of the most lewiess, rash, and foothardy events of the nineteenth century. The wonder will be not that it to completely and signally failed, but that five hundred men could be found so blinded by their expectations as not to be able to see through the whallow artifices employed to deceive them, or that they ever had the remotest chance for success.. The American portion of its history will probably never be written. If it could be, it would reveal a tale of falsehood, forgery, and deceit, and of mercenary motive cloaked with the names of patriotism and love of liberty that would disgrace the darkest period of the

FROM THE MAYSVILLE (KY.) EAGLE.

Thus it will be seen that our confiding young countrymen have been deluded to their ruin by a wretched adventurer; a traitor to the cause of liberty in his native country; a horrid monster who deserted the standard of Venezuela, and turned monster who deserted the standard of Venezuels, and turned his arms sgainst his own brethren, in upholding the despotism of the murderers of his father; a crawling sycophant who took office from the power that oppressed his own country; a courtier of Spain; a hunter of fortunes by matrimony; a profligate spendthrift, squandering in the lowest and cruelest amusements the property of his wife; an ingrate first towards his native land, and then an ingrate to the Government to which he find no hotsering his own an advanture in all the standards. which he fled on betraying his own; an adventurer in all his fortunes, and a desperado at last; distinguished by no high or noble quality but one, (if that be a high one,) the animal courage which is even found in the cur; this, this, THIS is the character, this is the man whom we proud Americans are called upon to admire as the hero of liberty, and whom, perhaps, we shall be invoked to revere as the martyr of lib orty! It was under the lead of such a man that our gallant, confiding, uncalculating young men were invoked to seek glory, but under whom they were led to ignominious graves.

From all that we know as yet of his second expedition, his incepacity as a leader was as manifest as it was shown to be in his first. His first care on landing was to secure himself, and so he took off the chief part of his forces, leaving Crit-tenden behind to bring on his baggage. But this piece of imbecility brought Crittenden and his force to their lamenta-

But we have no patience to pursue the incidents of his mbecile and lamentable campaign, brief as it was.

We are amazed at the credulity and fatuity of those who could follow the fortunes of such a leader, for his history could not have been all unknown. We blame his coadjutor in this country for the delusion and ruin of our generous in this country for the delusion and ruin of our generous, confiding young countrymen. We blame the press and the speakers and writers who manufactured the representations of the purpose of the Cubans to rise against their oppressors; who forged declarations of independence; who published pretended letters to encourage enlistments; who issued artful bulletins of successful arrangements and victorious battles; who held out promises to invaders of glory, of booty, of spoils, of high offices! These—not alone the Spaniards in Cuba—these are the betrayers of their young countrymen; these are the butchers of the invaders; these are the heartless despots who would sell the lives of their countrymen; who would see unsuspecting youths hozard the galleys, the drag chain and iron ball, the musket balls of hired soldiery, and the garrote of executioners, under the sanctimonious plea of

chain and iron ball, the musket balls of hired soldiery, and
the garrote of executioners, under the sanctimonious plea of
promoting human liberty! Audacious murderers and robbers! They cannot escape exposure; they cannot fiee from
the justice of man or the vengeance of Heaven!
How it humiliates the pride, and at the same time makes
the blood boil with honest indignation, to see our laws trampled under foot; to see our solemn treaties of smity with other
Powers spurned; to see the law of nations derided; to see
ground young resublicans achoed to become soldiers of for-

bestific vision, on the optics of the Cuban liberators, but no such guerdon awai's them in other countries. Hence it is they have no sigh for sufferiogs in lands they could not hope to appropriate, run no risks to free the oppressed who are too poor to pay such disinterested friends of liberty!

And is it not of all things most strange that Southern men are revolutions. The citizens of the United States have no mater revolutions. more right to attempt to revolutionize the Government of a third Power than the people of England have to take arms to sustain the Government of such Power. When we attempt to regulate the institutions of Spain, we thereby furnish an argument to England, or Austria, or Russia to regulate them as well as we; and not only that, but from that very precedent they may claim the right to regulate the institutions of our own Government! And if our Government does not promptly put down the practical execution of such principles, the peace and safety of our own Government will not be secure for one hour. The whole world would be required, in selfnce, to arm against us.

PROM THE ST. LOUIS INTELLIGENCER.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT .- Whilst the late events in Cuba ha to observe that the discreet, considerate men of all parties, and all the most respectable and influential journals of every shade of politics, have united in approval of the very energetic steps which the Administration has taken for the preservation of our national honor and the observance of perfect good faith of our national honor and the observance of perfect good faith towards Spain. It was but natural that the massacre in cold blood of so many of our citizens should have excited a great sensation. But as they had incurred the risks voluntarily, and after full warning, and in defance of the efforts of our Government to restrain them, it was evident that, however we might lament their fate, and mourn over their folly, there was no pretext for treating it as a cause of offence towards the United States as a nation. We have been gratified to observe the almost entire unanimity with which this view of the subject has been adopted not only by the press, but by the community at large. However the people may be excited for the timebeing by such outrages against humanity as were practiced in Havana, yet they cherish too much regard for our national honor not to have appreciated justly the duties which devolved upon the Administration in the late emergency. Hence, whilst the conduct of the Captain General has been universally condemned, the energetic course pursued by our our national honor and the observance of perfect good faith universally condemned, the energetic course pursued by our Administration, for the observance of the most perfect good faith towards Spain, has been approved by the whole nation. Indeed, every day but strengthens the conviction that our chief executive officer is eminently fitted for the distinguished post which he fills. Cool, cautious, and deliberate, never acting from rash impulses, but firm, decided, and energetic when he has arrived at a conclusion; always watchful over our national bonor, and ready at all times to vindicate it; but at the same nonor, and ready at all times to vindicate it; but at the same time never naslessly recking a cause of quarrel with foreign enemies, President Fillmore combines all the most valuable qualities of an able, discreet, and just Chief Magistrate. His conduct in the late Cuban affair will not only secure for him the increased respect of his countrymen, but must tend to elevate our na ional character among foreign nations.

PROM THE PULBOUTLE (TWITTENE) TOTTONAL

We believe that Spain will be condemned by every civilized nation for executing as she did those fifty prisoners. They deserved punishment, but death was too severe, and, if it were not, the manner and suddenness of their execution, accreely allowing them time to write a line to their friends, well calls for some, sye, great indignation from the American people. Yet these victims were warned of their fate, and actually had to defy the authorities and laws of their own country, when they embarked from our shores, as they did, an "armed expedition" assists a country with which was attent passes. edition" against a country with which we are at peace. utterance to sympathy for them, and we hope to hear of no more sympathy for "Cuban Patriots," or comparisons of them with the noble and devoted patriots who in this country threw off the yoke of British slavery. They should be left to enjoy the tyranny for which they exhibit such attachment, and to leans and other ports awaiting the means to carry them from this country: yet no aid has come from these rich slaves, as some of them are, nor has other evidence been received of their peculiar desire for freedom but those forged proclamations, letters, &c. got up by scoundrels in this country, and intended, and successful in this intention, to induce the adventurers to elieve that immediate'y on their arrival they would find the whole country ready to rise and aid them. Lopez himself was either grossly ignorant of the condition of things, or he reckesther grossly ignorant of the condition of things, or he reck-lessly led on our deluded countrymen in an expedition which offered a mere hope of success; and, as we said last week, before God and man be should be held responsible for the death of those whom he deluded. He has been held accountble to man for a part of his actions, and he is now with h

JOHN R. LIVINGSTON.

nost a century old.

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS. The death of John R. Livingston, Esq. has lately been mounced at Red Hook, at the remarkable age of 98—al-

JOHN R. LIVINGSTON has been the survivor of a very re markable and distinguished family. The most eminent of the family were Chancellon Livingston, of New York, and the celebrated EDWARD LIVINGSTON, of Louisians. Chancellor Livingston was for years and years a name of re-nown in New York, and yet sheds lustre over all of the family. His influence and power, co operating with the indefati-gable and eloquent ALEXANDER HANILTON, backed almost alone by the city of New York, with about the whole interior egainst them, carried the Federal Constitution through at Poughkeepsie, but only by a small vote. Subsequently, he had the honor of administering the first oath of inauguration to George Washington, under that Constitution, on the spot where the Custom House now is, in Wall street, oppote the Express office. He afterwards became the patron of ROBERT FULTON, and of steam generally ; and to such patronage and money as he contributed to steam enterprise the country is now in a good degree indebted for its astonishing evancement. EDWARD LIVINGSTON, the other eminent State, Minister Plenipotentiary to France, subsequently Sen-ator in Congress from Louisians, also the renowned codifier of its laws—then Secretary of State under Gen. Jackson, and

Another brother was PETER R. LIVINGSTON, well known in the political annals of the State, both as a Democrat and a Whig. In 1839, we think it was, we well remember how the storm of Jacksonism, and the recovery of the great State so inspired the Whigs of the Union that they visited here in delegation to congratulate us. Old Peter R. was the orator who welcomed them; and the welcome be gave them was worthy of the inspiration of the victory and of the then great

able, and hence the family was one not only of renown, but of real power in the State and country. One of them was

ivine of some note.

The Livingston family had in their day great estates on as a country gentleman in a style quite unknown to the hun-dred-acre farmer. He was more than half a century ago one

DORATION .- W. W. CORCORAN, Esq., the eminent and iberal Banker of Wa-hington, has made a donation of \$500 to the fund for the benefit of Father Mathew. Mr. COLLINS

Powers spurned; to see the law of nations derided; to see proud young republicans acduced to become soldiers of fortune—to them a disgrace almost as deep and black as pirating is to the people of other countries—and to see them slaugh tered like wild beasts in a public amphitheatre; and all to gratify the lust of needy and unprinciple d speculators!

The authors of all this disgrace, calamity, and rain have sudactiously endeavored to overawe an honest public sentiment in the country; but that honest sentiment will have expression, and its breath will blast and consume them as the heat of a furnace will devour dry stubble.

There is a diseased, vicious, and dangerous sentiment taking root in this country, which, for the honor of our people.

FOREIGN.

FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 15, 1851.

A prominent topic of the French press during the ast ten days has been the Cuban invasion, and the charge of connivance which, with more or less distinctness, with more or less acrimony, is by general consent laid at the door of our Government. An evening journal, not often at fault in such matters, states that the Minister of Foreign Affairs has pre-pared important despatches for the French representative at Washington, and that they are to be forwarded by a special agent. The despatches are presumed to refer to the Cuban question. But, vhatever may be the course with respect to Cuba that events may induce our Government to take, the resentment of this Government will not, it may be confidently predicted, manifest itself in any more offensive form than that of protest. Should the island be emancipated, either with or without our aid, we will see no repetition of the Roman invasion "for the re-establishment of order." If the actual Executive Chief of this Government should even order his agent at Washington to enter a special protest, a meå culpå in conclusion would give to the protest an air of persuasive sincerity that might much increase its chance of efficiency. For it is remembered that M. Louis N. Bonaparte, in a spirit probably not a whit more generous and unselfish than ctuated Col. URITTENDER and many other members of the Cuban expedition, fought in the character of a French volunteer in the Italian popular insurrection of 1831; and he would find it difficult to establish a difference favorable to himself between the invasion of Cuba in 1851 and his own little invasion of France in 1840. The English papers join with great unanimity in the cen-

sure of our Government for not taking more energetic measures to prevent the getting up and departure of the expedition. These are less excusable than the French, for they know that, in countries where liberty is not a mere name, there are rules and forms which experience has proved to be necessary for the protection of person and property, and which must be respected, though in some exceptional cases the observance of them may cause justice to fail of its ends. Might not we, who are now so uncharitably charged with breach of treaty obligations and of the law of nations ask, if it was not want of good faith toward France that permitted the fitting out of the armed expedition in London that ended in the famous descent upon Boulogne? The preparation of that expedition was matter of public notoriety. And at this very noment is it not perfectly notorious to England and all Europe that LEDRU ROLLIN, MAZZINI, and other German, Italian, and French refugees are plotting the overthrow, by popular insurrection, of the actual Governments of France, Germany, and Italy ? Yet nothing is done to stop these conspirators pedition" against a country with which we are at peace.
Our people have discovered one thing—the true spirit of liberty does not exist in Cuba, or else the cowardly slaves of tyty does not exist in Cuba. States for offences with respect to which Russis, Austria, France, and other despotic Governments would have no scruples whatever.

No living Englishman or American can point to a case of exult in the endurance of oppressions they dare not attempt to throw off. Let them be permitted to hug the chains that bind them. We believe, however, our citizens have even been deceived in regard to their feelings. While we have had enough for them, they appear not even to have had enough for themselves to lend the aid of a dollar to these expeditions. Hundreds of men have been weeks at New Orversal and irresistible indignation. Yet here, all save the persons arrested, and their political or personal friends, are silent, r cry well done! The Prefect of Police had acquired the certainty that the European refugees resident in Paris, in concert with French Radicals, were plotting another general revolutionary movement. Such special information was not possessed as would justify individual arrests. Perhaps the conspiracy had not sufficiently matured to afford really any facts upon which a Government whose action is at all embarrassed by forms and scruples could base its interposition; but it was certain that there was in the capital a large mass of neessitous turbulent foreigners, ready at a moment's warning God. On the whole, we believe the affair one of the greatest to throw themselves desperately upon the side of insurrection, humbugs of the age, got up and carried on by men of shrewdness and ability, assisted by an agent at best of but doubtful patriotism, yet of undoubted bravery; and ending, if ended it. It was determined, therefore, upon these general indices, to enly visit with a large police force all the places of public Americans. Sorrow and wailing will now take the place of happiness in many a family; and yet the men who have caused all this will walk among us peaceably, as if murder were not written upon their souls, deeply as though their own hands were literally imbued with the blood of their felinnocent as yourselves of all designs hostile to the tranquillity of France, were seized. They happened, perhaps for the first time in their lives, to be in those cafés at the moment of the descent of the police. Many such persons have been since released, after an illegal detention of several days most alarming to their families, and injurious to their private affairs wo-thirds of the persons arrested are still in prison, to be discharged or prosecuted some weeks or months hence, at the discretion of the Government, when proof to sustain the

rosecution shall have been obtained, or the lesson shall be

sumed sufficiently severe. Let me here hasten to admit

that the letter of the law is explicit, and abundantly protects the liberty of the citizen. But an arbitrary Government mocks at these restraints, and the citizen has no remedy but insurrection, with all its perils and horrors. Many of the foreigners discharged have been ordered to leave France immediately. These arrests have been followed by an ordinance of police addressed to all foreigners, and which is now in process of execution. All foreigners, without exception of nation, class, or character, now resident in Paris, or who shall hereafter come to Paris to reside for a longer or shorter period, are required forthwith to present themselves at the Prefecture of Police, in order to "regularize their position," and receive, if brother, was Mayor of the city, Senator in Congress from the the Police sees fit to grant it, a permis de sejour. All foreigners who fail to comply with this regulation shall be "expelled from the French territory," says the ordinance in quesno doubt the writer of his celebrated proclamation against the tion. I was engaged writing a letter to the Intelligencer last week when the injunction reached me. Supposing that it would require but a few minutes to put himself en regle with the police, your correspondent, always a law-abiding man, in Russia, in France, as well as in the United States, his eloquence, though his frame was then quivering with age, made the multitude thrill in Masonic Hall. New York had about that period been for the first time able to recover from himself without delay upon good terms with the formidable authorities of the Rue de Jerusalem. But, instead of one hour, it required five or six, and your correspondent missed the mail-Upon his arrival at the police office he found himself in a large yard , in the midst of a crowd of some three or four hundred men, presided over and watched by a body of armed and very peremptory police agents. Long before reaching the spot it had been indicated to me far down the quay, by the of real power in the State and country. One of them was Mrs. Montgomery, the wife of Major General Montgomery, who sell under the walls of Quebec covered with glory. Another was Mrs. Morgan Lewis, wife of the Governor of the State, Quartermaster in the army during the Revolution, and State, Quartermaster in the army during the Revolution, and large number of spectators collected in the street and looking State, Quartermaster in the army during the Revolution, and present at the surrender of Burgoyne, and in the war of 1812 appointed by Mr. Madison a Major General in the Army. Another was the wife of John Armstrong, Secretary at War under Mr. Madison. The other sisters were Mrs. Tillotson, wife of Goi. Tillotson, a distinguished writer and politician, and Mrs. Garretson, wife of the Rev. Mr. Garretson, of Rhinebeck, a divine of some note.

The Livingston family had in their day great estates on the North river, such as are now on James river (Va.) and in other Southern States, and some of these estates yet remain in the family. John R. Livingston, some fifteen years ago, retired to one of them at Red Hook, where he has lived honest way one hundred france from the livingston and to the honest way one hundred france from the livingston and to the honest way one hundred france from the livingston and to the honest way one hundred france from the livingston and to the honest way one hundred france from the livingston and livingston an honest way one hundred francs from one year's end to the other. There was certainly upon that occasion equality beof our principal merchants, and he lived in Broadway (where Mrs. Plummer's Broadway House now is) in great style, and entertained with princely hospitality.

fore M. Carlier. The foreigners, constantly increasing in number, were made to take place two by two in a long line, which stretched quite around the enclosure. Four at a time, fore M. CARLIER. The foreigners, constantly increasing in which stretched quite around the enclosure. Four at a time, each strictly in his turn, were escorted into a large room, within which were arranged at writing tables numerous employes. Your passport was asked for, examined, pinned to a blank permis de sejour printed upon red paper; and the two were then passed to another employé. You were told to wait. After standing, with hat off, in this august presence for another hour, varying your position at discretion by bearing first on the right leg, then on the left, and then on both equally, and philosophizing upon this new phase of Paris life, you suddenly heard your name called aloud. The performance was now nearly over. You approached the fun

underwent a scrutinizing glance, comparing your outer man with the descriptions of your passport, briefly answered a few

questions as to your profession, residence in France, and abode in Paris; notes were taken of your answers, and then, with the intimation that you would soon receive at your lodgings notice of the decision of the Prefect, touching the prolongation of your residence in France, you were told that you might retire. I have been in Paris now nearly six years, and have never been so disposed seriously to "calculate the value" of a residence here with a view to its termination, as I was during that hour that I stood with hat off, and with that charming variety of amusement above described, in presence of M. Carlier's clerks. The measure is criticized as one of annoying character, and of most unnecessary severity, unfra-ternal and unrepublican, by the whole republican press. And nearly all the foreigners with whom I have conversed concur in these strictures. For my own part, I say candidly that I cannot do so. There is beyond all doubt a large and powerful and dangerous foreign element in the population of Paris. There are here thousands of needy desperate criminal and political refugees. The former are of course ready for any and every movement that will promise momentary impunity to pillage, violence, and murder. The latter are im-bued with levelling democratic and socialist notions, subver-sive of all established principles of government and society. They are notoriously willing and ready at a moment's warning to aid with all their physical and moral force the corresponding party in France, which is only awaiting the favorable moment to put every thing in question by another appeal to arms. They are men of dangerous principles and formida-ble power. Are they accepting French hospitality and protection thankfully, humbly, and quietly, or are they co-operating with French Democrats and Socialists in the attempt to impose upon France by force their detestable doctrines I think that the police, which is charged with the maintenance of public order and peace, has the right and is in duty bound to know this-has the right and is in duty bound to ascertain the value and character of the foreign element of the population. Ah! I have as much indignation as any man against those arbitrary wholesale arrests operated last week, of which I have spoken above. But I really see nothing in this late police measure respecting foreigners at variance with the principle of honest republican government. I feel that I am as free to do all that I have a right to do, now that the police knows who I am, what I am, and where I am, as I was before the adoption of the late measure. It is necessary for my serety and that of the community that others should be watched. I consent, therefore, to be watched, and wait, before censure, to see if the hold which the police now has upon the foreign population is used for tyrannical or useful and I had promised myself to give more variety to this letter,

but must hastily bring it to a close. An imposing public ceremony is now taking place in another quarter of the city. The President of the Republic is going in state to lay the corner-stone of a grand series of Central Market-houses. The papers have been promising for the last four days a Bonapartist demonstration similar to those which produced, and ustly, so much scandal last year. The Decembrists mean, it s said, to be very provoking and insulting to the Republicans, and to get up a row. I must go and see.

NEW FEATURES!

ARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Contents of the October Number:

Napoleon Bonaparte—III. First Campaign in Italy. By
John S. C. Abbott. With six illustrations from original de-

aigns by Dopler.
Lima and the Limanians. With four illustrations.
Ally Somers. A Tale of the Coast Guard.
Misers. By F. Somner Merryweather.

The Cricket.
The Right One. A Lesson for Lovers.
Lord Brougham as a Judge.
The Household of Sir Thomas More. Libellus a Margareta.
More, quindecim Annos nata, Chelseiz inceptus.

More, quadecim Manus Baca, Carlos Bookworms.
Incidents of Duelling.
Maurice Tiernay, the Soldier of Fortune. By Charles Lever, author of "Charles O'Malley," &c.—continued.
Recollections of Colton, the author of Lacon.

Never Despair, (poetry.)
Incident during the Mutiny of 1797.
Woman's Offices and Influence. By Prof. J. Holmes Agnew.
The Town-Ho's Story. By Herman Melville.
My Novel; or, Varieties in English Life. By Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton—continued.

The Fortunes of the Rev. Caleb Ellison.

Lamartine on the Restoration.

The Captain's Self-devotion. Translated from the German of Fanny Lewald. Fanny Lewald.
The Eagle and the Swan, (poetry.)
Monthly Record of Current Events. An Abstract and Chronicle of Political, Social, Literary, Artistic, and Personal Af-

fairs at Home and Abroad.

Editor's Table. The Indestructibleness of the Religious Principle in the Human Soul. Night, as represented by the Poets: Homer, Apollonius Rhodius, Virgil, Byron, Job Pedantic Fallacies on Education. Progression of Ancestry

and Posterity. Editor's Drawer. Autumn. The Virtues too Cheap. Charms of the Incomprehensible. Harriet Martineau on Love. The Fire Annihilator. Originality. Eccentricities of Swift. The Iron Duke in Rhyme. On Reminiscences. Taking The Iron Duke in Rhyme. On Reminiscences. Taking an Interest. Determination of the Will.

Editor's Easy Chair. Ex Cathedra. The Commercial and the Romantic Way of telling a Thing. The Winning Loser. Town Topics. Equestrianism as a Beautifyer.

Literary Notices. The Books of the Month, original and reprinted. Literary Intelligence, at home and abroad.

A Leaf from Punch. Holding the Mirror up to Nature. A Bite. Much too Considerate. A Lesson on Patience. Development of Taste. With five illustrations.

Fashions for October. With three illustrations.

Fashions for October. With three illustrations.

The Publishers of Harper's New Monthly Magazine beg leave again to acknowledge the favor with which it has been received, and to renew their assurances to the public that no effort on their part shall be spared to increase its excellence and its consequent popularity. They will continue to make it up, not for any class, but for the great body of the American people; to present papers upon such topics as have more or less interest for every portion of the community, and at the same time so written as to command the approbation of the most cultivated taste. They trust that it is needless further to assure their readers that nothing offensive to morality or delicated the properties of the most cultivated with strict reference to the best interests of the public, and in such a way as shall make it at once attrac-

casy shall ever find admission to its pages, and that it will always be compiled with strict reference to the best interests of the public, and in such a way as shall make it at once attractive and instructive for family perusal.

Harper's New Monthly Magazine is issued invariably on the first day of the month in which it is dated. Each number will contain 144 octavo pages, in double solumbs; each year thus comprising nearly two thousand pages of the choicest Miscellaneous Literature of the day. Every number will contain numerous Pictorial Illustrations, accurate Plates of the Fashions, a copious Chronicle of Carrent Events, and impartial notices of the important books of the month. The volumes commence with the numbers for June and December.

Trams: The Magazine may be obtained from Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Pablishers, at three dollars a year, or twenty-five cents a number. The semi-annual volumes, as completed, neatly bound in cloth, at two dollars, or the muslin covers at twenty-five cents each, are furnished by the Agents or Publishers.

or Publishers.

The Publishers will supply specimen numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for efforts in circulating the Magazine. They will also supply Clubs on liberal terms; and mail and city subscribers, when payment is made to them in advance. Numbers the companeement can be supplied.

NOTICES OF THE SEPTEMBER NUMBER. We heartily cheer on the spirited projectors of this popular Magazine.—Southern Christian Advocate.

Magazine.—Southern Christian Advocate.

The September Number of this great popular favorite is one of the most valuable yet issued. It contains a large amount of good and readable matter. The first article—a continuation of Mr. Abbott's Sketches of Napoleon—is in all respects admirable, and is in itself worth the cost of the Magazine. The illustrations of particular scenes and places connected with the history of Napoleon are very beautiful, as are also those that accompany Mr. Lossing's article on the treason of Arnold.

[Louisville Journal.]

The September number of this monthly is truly a rich one.

[Christian Freeman.]

The September number is not less rich in original matter The September number is not less rich in original matter than in the variety and quality of its selections. Mr. Abbotts contributes a second article on the Life of Napoleon, which is fresh, original, graphic, and instructing in the highest degree. Lossing's sketch of Benedict Arnold is a powerful description of that celebrated man. The illustrations of this number show the same chasteness of beauty and exquisite finish which have almost uniformly characterized the engravings in this Maga-

the same chasteness of beauty and exquisite finish which have almost uniformly characterized the engravings is this Magazine.—Journal of Commerce.

Owing to its cheapness, as well as to its merits, its unprecedented circulation is still increasing. We have hitherto expressed our opinion of its general character, and we wish now to add that its monthly chronicle of public events in all nations, and especially of our own political affairs, appears to us to be distinguished by the clearness and impartiality with which it is written. The notices of current publications, and the summary of literary and artistic news are likewise worthy of commendation.—Univ. Quarterly Review.

We consider this Massaine the best monthly now published. We consider this Magazine the best monthly now published.

We consider this Magazine the best monthly now published.

[Express.]

Whatever were the terms of commendation in which the previous numbers were spokes of, may, with all truth, be applied to this number. There are original and selected articles of a very high grade of merit, with editorial notices, criticisms, &c., and the whole closes with phates of fishion for September. The sources from which this magazine gathers its supply are rich, indeed, and the discriminating tasts with which the selections are made secures to its readers all the good things, that are going.—Baltimare Patriot.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

TAYLOR & MAURY, Agents,

sep 30—11